No. 2.— *Notes on a collection of Surinam Birds.*

By Outram Bangs and Thomas E. Penard.

Introduction.

The birds here listed were collected during 1912, 1913, and 1914, at a suggestion made by one of the writers to his brother, Mr. A. P. Penard of Paramaribo. The latter, through the services of three Indians, Saka, Pishot, and Maipuli, and of several hunters, especially the brothers Graanoogst, brought together the present collection of nearly 2,000 specimens representing 301 species.

The skins were prepared by the Misses Charlotte Rijhiner, Georgetina Lennep, and also by Miss Anna Maria Hunsel who assisted Messrs. F. P. and A. P. Penard in preparing the specimens on which they based their work on the birds of Guiana.

All the birds were taken within the boundaries of Surinam, and none more than 50 kilometers from the coast. By far the greater number were taken near the capital, Paramaribo, some even within the limits of the city. Many were collected in the Para districts further inland, and a number on various expeditions to the mouths of the Marowijne (Maroni) and Saramacca rivers.

List of localities.

Paramaribo	District	Beneden	Suriname
Vicinity of Paramaribo	"	"	"
Fort Nieuw Amsterdam	"	"	"
Pomonakreek	"	"	"
Braamspunt	"	"	"
Saramaccapolder	"	Beneden	Saramacca
Herminabank	"	Coronie	
Motkreek	"	Cottica	
Tijgerbank	"	Marowijne	
Lelydorp	"	Beneden	Para
Altonaweg	"	"	"
Javaweg	"	"	"
Wanaweg	"	"	" (?)
Libanonweg	"	Boven	Para
Rijsdijkweg	"	"	"
Overtoom	"	"	"
Topibo	"	"	"

The localities in the Para districts are along the line of the railroad running between Paramaribo and Republiek. We are not certain whether Wanaweg lies in Beneden Para or Boven Para, but it is not far from Lelydorp, formerly known as Koffiedjompo.

The term "Vicinity of Paramaribo" embraces the city of Paramaribo with its outlying wards ("Buitenwijken") and all the surrounding estates and plantations within easy walking distance from the city. The majority of birds so marked were taken by Egbert Graanoogst near his place on the Tweede Rijweg.

Three fairly distinct zones characterize and influence the distribution of bird-life in Surinam. These zones are not sharply defined, and run approximately parallel to the coast line; but although each, in general, presents a distinctive character, the local plant-life depends more directly upon the immediate surroundings, irrespective of the zone in which it may lie. Thus in the midst of the swampy lowlands one encounters dry stretches of a slightly higher level on which the plant-life takes on the aspect of the high woods of the interior, while the lower wet areas of the savannas, and even of the highlands, are covered by a wilderness similar to that of like areas in the coastal region.

The first zone, comprising the Alluvial lowlands, forms a broad belt about 60 kilometers wide, narrower at the Marowijne, wider at the Corentijn, consisting of a low swampy wilderness, the so-called salt-water and fresh-water "pans," and the wet savannas, traversed by higher sandy ridges and old mussel-beds, many of which are partially or wholly submerged during the big rainy season. These ridges and higher levels are covered by growths of mixed character in which high woods similar to those of the back lands prevail. The city of Paramaribo stands upon one of these ridges. The mangrove forests occupy strips of low coast-land and the banks of rivers and "creeks" so far as they are affected by the high tides.

The second zone, the Savanna lands, occupies a narrower belt behind the high woods of the more elevated portions of the lowlands. The sandy surface is not flat but rolling, with here and there small hillocks, some of which are covered by a low growth, while others are bare. Large tracts of grasslands are characteristic of this region. Outcroppings of granite rock are here and there exposed, causing rapids and small waterfalls in the rivers. The creeks which traverse these savannas are bordered by strips of vegetation, usually of low growth, and between the hills are frequently oases of higher growth. This zone forms a transition from the Alluvial lowlands to the High-

lands of the interior. Through the Savanna lands may be traced the original coastline of Surinam.

The third zone, the Highlands, emerges gradually and unevenly from the savannas and stretches forth through the little known and largely unexplored back lands to the Tumuchumac Mountains on the Brazilian boundary. Commencing in 1901, several scientific expeditions under the auspices especially of the Royal Dutch Geographical Society, have penetrated to the sources of the main water-ways. But the primary object of these expeditions was to gain geographical and geological information; biological and ethnological work, in most cases, was considered of secondary importance, and especially zoölogical collecting received very little attention. The territory between the upper reaches of the rivers and beyond is still for the most part unexplored and forms a considerable proportion of the total area of Surinam. The extensive hard-wood forests which occupy these parts, are crossed by low mountain-chains and isolated peaks. The highest of these are the Wilhelmina and Emma chains at the source of the Coppename, attaining a maximum height of 1,270 meters. At these comparatively low altitudes we would hardly expect to find an avifauna of the Subtropical zone, but we may look with confidence for a richer representation of tropical species than in the lowlands, and valuable results are sure to be obtained from thorough scientific investigation. The extreme difficulties to be overcome, however, make it very unlikely that any extensive work will be done here for some time to come.

Four seasons, which more or less influence the local distribution of birds, are recognized. They are as follows, but the dates given are very elastic:

1. Little Rainy Season, November 15 to February 15.
2. Little Dry Season, February 15 to April 15.
3. Big Rainy Season, April 15 to August 15.
4. Big Dry Season, August 15 to November 15.

The wettest months are May and June; the dryest September and October. The highest temperature at Paramaribo very rarely reaches 36° C., in the shade, and the lowest 17° C. Further inland the temperature registers a few degrees higher.

The distribution of bird-life is influenced, often to a considerable degree, by local conditions, directly or indirectly caused by the presence of man. Large or small settlements, villages, open fields, cultivated lands, abandoned clearings, and plantations partially reclaimed

by nature, second growths, burned woodlands in various stages of recovery,— all are more or less important factors in the distribution of bird-life. In addition to topographic features and to the usual daily or seasonal movements which determine the presence of a species in the lowlands, we must reckon with the occasional abnormally wet or dry seasons, when certain species, perhaps never before or since seen near the coast, suddenly appear in large numbers, even in the more populous parts of the city.

Thus while the present collection may be considered fairly representative of the lowland avifauna of Surinam, many species are missing which might have been obtained had the collector's efforts been exerted over a larger area for a longer period. Also some which are abundant at the coast, and not rare near Paramaribo, a few even common in the city, are not represented; no doubt these could easily have been included in the collection had a special effort been made to obtain them.

The arrangement of families is that used by Ridgway in the Birds of North and Middle America, but beginning with the least specialized forms. In the sequence of genera, species and subspecies, we have followed Brabourne and Chubb in their Birds of South America. Type-localities have been omitted whenever they are correctly stated by Brabourne and Chubb.

All measurements are in millimeters. Tail-measurements, unless otherwise stated, are from the base of the free tail-feathers to the extreme tip.

In going over the collection, it was necessary to examine much material from South and Central America, and the results are included in the present paper.

Summary.

List of species and subspecies described as new.

Milvago chimachima cordata	San Miguel Island, Bay of Panama.
Rupornis magnirostris insidiatrix	Santa Marta Mts., Colombia.
Herpetotheres cachinnans chapmani	Quintana Roo, Mexico.
Aramides cajanea latens	San Miguel Island, Bay of Panama.
Chaemepelia arthuri	Vicinity of Paramaribo, Surinam.
Pulsatrix perspicillata trinitatis	Island of Trinidad.
Ceophloeus lineatus improcerus	Bahia, Brazil.
Chaetura brachyura praevelox	Chateaubelair, St. Vincent.
Lipaugus simplex frederici	Vicinity of Paramaribo, Surinam.

Placostomus coronatus gumia	Vicinity of Paramaribo, Surinam.
Pitangus lictor panamensis	Loma del Leon, Panama.
Troglodytes musculus paramaribensis	Vicinity of Paramaribo, Surinam.
Stelgidopteryx ruficollis cacabatus	Vicinity of Paramaribo, Surinam.
Ostinops viridis flavescens	Xeberos, Peruvian Amazons.
Tanagra olivacea mellea	Yquitos, Peru.
Sporophila minuta centralis	Near Panama City, Panama.
Saltator olivascens brewsteri	Caparo, Island of Trinidad.
Myospiza humeralis tucumanensis	Tucuman, Argentina.

New genera.

Helicolestes	Type, *Falco hamatus* Illiger.
Hypocnemoides	" *Hypocnemis melanopogon* Sclater.

List of names revived and recognized.

Nyctanassa violacea cayennensis (Gmel.)	Cayenne.
Nyctanassa violacea jamaicensis (Gmel.)	Jamaica.
Aramus scolopaceus carau Vieill.	Paraguay.
Ara severa castaneifrons Lafr.	Bolivia.
Tapera naevia chochi Vieill.	Paraguay.
Streptoceryle torquata cyanea (Vieill.)	Paraguay.
Pteroglossus aracari atricollis (P. L. S. Müll.)	Cayenne (Berl. & Hart.).
Lathria cinerea plumbea Licht.	Upper Amazon.
Colonia leuconota poecilonota Cab.	Br. Guiana.
Empidochanes fuscatus fumosus Berl.	Cayenne.
Turdus fumigatus aquilonalis (Cherrie)	Trinidad.
Nemosia pileata caerulea (Wied.)	Bahia.
Saltator olivascens plumbeus Bonap.	Santa Marta.

Changes in present nomenclature.

Agyrtrina brevirostris brevirostris (Less.) for *A. chionopectus whitelyi* (Boue.).
Agyrtrina brevirostris chionopectus (Gould) for *A. chionopectus chionopectus* (Gould).
Agyrtrina versicolor brabournii nom. nov. for *A. versicolor brevirostris* of authors.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS.

We are indebted for the loan of specimens and for kind assistance to Dr. Glover M. Allen, Mr. William Brewster, Dr. Frank M. Chapman, Mr. C. B. Cory, Mr. F. Seymour Hersey, Dr. Robert Cushman Murphy, Dr. Charles W. Richmond and especially to Mr. A. P. Penard of Paramaribo.

Annotated list of species

Ardeidae.

1. Ardea cocoi Linné.

Five specimens, both sexes, adult and immature, Braamspunt, and Vicinity of Paramaribo, February, July, and August.

2. Egretta egretta (Gmelin).

Three specimens, Tijgerbank, September.

3. Florida caerulea (Linné).

Two specimens, ♂ and ♀, Braamspunt, February, and July.

4. Hydranassa tricolor tricolor (P. L. S. Müller).

One ♀, Fort Nieuw Amsterdam, November.

5. Doriponus agami (Gmelin).

One specimen, Vicinity of Paramaribo, March.

6. Nycticorax nycticorax naevius (Boddaert).

Seven specimens, adult and immature, Vicinity of Paramaribo, February, May, and December.

The South American bird averages a little smaller than the North American. After measuring much material, however, the difference does not seem to be sufficiently great or sufficiently constant to justify using the name *Nycticorax nycticorax discors* (Nuttall) for the slightly larger North American bird.

7. Nyctanassa violacea cayennensis (Gmelin).

Type-locality.— Cayenne.

Three specimens, one adult and two immature, Braamspunt, July.

The Surinam bird is smaller and darker than the North American *N. v. violacea* (Linné), type-locality Carolina, and it should be recognized as belonging to a distinct race. The adult bird affords the following measurements: — wing, 252; tarsus, 78; exposed culmen, 73.

The West Indian bird should also be recognized as a subspecies. It is about the same size as the North American bird, but much paler in general coloration, with the edges of the feathers of the back especially pale. It should be known as

7a. Nyctanassa violacea jamaicensis (Gmelin).

Type-locality.— Jamaica.

8. Cochlearius cochlearius (Linné).

Three specimens, two adult and one immature, Vicinity of Paramaribo, March, and August.

A single old adult bird from Rio de Janeiro is much larger than the Surinam specimens (wing 293 as against 258, 260, and 270); the bill also is much heavier. If these differences are constant, the larger, southern bird should be known as

8a. Cochlearius cochlearius cancrophaga (Linné).

Type-locality.— "Brasilia."

9. Butorides striata (Linné).

Nine specimens, Vicinity of Paramaribo, January, February, April, May, June, July, and December.

10. Tigrisoma lineatum (Boddaert).

Eight specimens, Vicinity of Paramaribo, January, February, March, April, May, and September.

11. Ixobrychus erythromelas (Vieillot).

Five specimens, Vicinity of Paramaribo, April, June, and July.

12. Zebrilus undulatus (Gmelin).

Three specimens, Vicinity of Paramaribo, April, and May.

Ciconiidae.

13. Jabiru mycteria (Lichtenstein).

One adult, Tijgerbank, September.

Ibididae.

14. Harpiprion cayennensis (Gmelin).

Two adults, Vicinity of Paramaribo, May, and September.

15. Eudocimus ruber (Linné).

Fifteen specimens, Tijgerbank, Motkreek, Pomonakreek, Fort Nieuw Amsterdam, and Herminabank, January, April, May, June, and September.

Plataleidae.

16. Ajaia ajaja (Linné).

One adult and one immature, Braamspunt, July.

ANATIDAE.

17. CAIRINA MOSCHATA (Linné).

Three adults, ♂♂ and ♀, Vicinity of Paramaribo, February, and March.

18. DENDROCYGNA DISCOLOR Sclater & Salvin.

Eight specimens, Motkreek, and Beneden Suriname, March, and September.

19. POECILONETTA BAHAMENSIS (Linné).

Four specimens, Motkreek, and Beneden Suriname, March, and September.

CATHARTIDAE.

20. CORAGYPS URUBU FOETENS (Wied).

One adult, Paramaribo, April.

21. CATHARTES AURA PERNIGRA (Sharpe).

Two specimens, both males, Paramaribo, and Overtoom, April, and June.

One of these (448 Penard Coll.) bears a label describing the color of the head in life as follows (translated): — "Cere and base of bill, reddish; end of bill, pearl-color or lilac-white; top and back of head, bluish green-yellow; sides of head, neck, and throat, pale bluish green-yellow mixed with orange." This coloration agrees roughly with that of a specimen from Caicara, Venezuela, listed as *Cathartes burrovianus* by Berlepsch and Hartert (Nov. zool., 1902, **9**, p. 111).

F. P. and A. P. Penard (De vogels van Guyana, 1908, **1**, p. 363), under the name *C. burrovianus*, describe the adult birds as having the top and lower part of head, pale violet or sky-blue; sides of head, neck, and throat, a beautiful orange-gray. Immature birds they describe as having the crown and parts above the eyes, whitish; neck, bluish; head, reddish violet with a whitish blue spot on the back of the head. Young in down have lower parts of sides of head and

cheeks black; rest of head, brownish. They state further (*loc. cit.*, p. 364) that the orange-color of the throat and sides of head varies very much, and that when the birds fight around a carcass, the color changes to blood-red of almost the same shade as that of the bird they call the Red-headed Vulture.

The same writers, under the name *C. aura* (*loc. cit.*, p. 361), describe the adult birds as having the bare skin of the head and upper neck bright carmine-red, darker at the cere; lora and top of head sometimes whitish. Young birds, they state, have the bare skin of the head and neck more or less blue or blackish. Young in down have a more or less blackish head.

Our specimens are much blacker than specimens from Venezuela, the West Indies, and Mexico, with dark purplish reflections and no brownish edges to the feathers. We have seen four of Cherrie's specimens in the Brooklyn Museum, two of which he calls *C. pernigra* (Sharpe) and two *C. urubitinga* Pelzeln. We cannot see any difference in coloration between these four birds and specimens of *C. aura aura* Linné in the M. C. Z. The Surinam birds, however, are much darker than any of these, and represent a different form.

We are at a loss in regard to the bird with the feathered nape, which Cherrie (Sci. bull. Mus. Brooklyn. inst., 1916, **2**, p. 338) lists under the name *Cathartes urubitinga* Pelzeln, and which he and others regard as a distinct species. In our specimen with the orange and blue head, the feathers of the neck do not extend up to the nape. We have a strong impression that this feathering of the nape is a sign of immaturity. A young bird of *C. a. septentrionalis* Wied in the M. C. Z., from Miami, Florida, shows the feathers of the back of the neck well up to the nape, running diagonally up the sides of the neck, in much the same manner as in Cherrie's two specimens of *C. urubitinga*.

We note also that a large bird from Bahia in the M. C. Z. does not differ from a Falkland Islands specimen with which we have compared it. Hence the southern form, *C. a. jota* (Molina) (= *falklandica* Sharpe) apparently ranges as far north as Bahia on the eastern coast of South America.

Measurements.

No.	*Locality*	*Sex*	*Wing*	*Tail*	*Tarsus*	*Culmen from cere*
448[1]	Overtoom	♂	498	243	60	24
449[1]	Paramaribo	♂	—	241	64	23

[1] Penard Coll.

Falconidae.

22. Ibycter americanus (Boddaert).

One adult ♀, "Saramaccapolder, about three hours walk from the Tweede Rijweg," July.

23. Milvago chimachima chimachima (Vieillot).

One immature ♂, Vicinity of Paramaribo, July.

The northern form, ranging from Panama to at least Colombia, differs decidedly from the southern bird, and we name it

23a. Milvago chimachima cordata, subsp. nov.

Type.— M. C. Z. 40,373. Adult ♀. San Miguel Island, Bay of Panama. 27 February, 1904. W. W. Brown, Jr.

Characters.— In general like *M. c. chimachima* (Vieill.), but back much browner, not so blackish; under parts darker, varying from light buff to warm-buff (cartridge-buff in true *M. c. chimachima*); head darker; upper tail-coverts light buff (whitish in true *M. c. chimachima*); base of primaries and under wing-coverts nearly concolor — ochraceous-buff (in true *M. c. chimachima* the base of the primaries is whitish, the under wing-coverts about warm-buff).

Measurements.— *Type*, adult ♀; wing, 292; tail, 196; tarsus, 50; culmen from cere, 22. *Topotype*, M. C. Z. 40,369, adult ♂; wing, 275; tail, 183; tarsus, 50; culmen from cere, 23.

24. Geranospizias caerulescens (Vieillot).

Two specimens, ♂ and ♀, Vicinity of Paramaribo, February.

25. Accipiter superciliosus (Linné).

One adult, Vicinity of Paramaribo, August.

26. Asturina nitida nitida (Latham).

Three specimens, one adult and two immature, Vicinity of Paramaribo, January, April, and August.

27. Rupornis magnirostris magnirostris (Gmelin).

Seven specimens, both sexes, Vicinity of Paramaribo, and Wanaweg, March, April, May, and June.

One skin, (464 Penard Coll.), is so much like *R. m. occidua* Bangs as to be practically indistinguishable. It is noteworthy that this particular bird is the only one collected away from the city, and was taken at Wanaweg. It may be a straggler of *R. m. occidua,* but we do not care to record it as such, since the similarity in coloration may be due to individual variation.

On examining a large series of the various forms of *Rupornis magnirostris,* the eastern Colombian bird stands out clearly, and may be known as

27a. Rupornis magnirostris insidiatrix, subsp. nov.

Type.— M. C. Z. E. A. & O. Bangs Coll. 5,014. Adult ♀ Santa Marta Mountains, Colombia. 16 January, 1898. W. W. Brown, Jr.

Characters.— In general like *R. m. magnirostris* (Gmel.), and of about the same size, but paler; upper parts and chest decidedly paler gray; the darker barring on breast and sides paler and less dusky, producing less contrast with the white bars.

28. Busarellus nigricollis (Latham).

Six specimens, both sexes, adult and immature, Vicinity of Paramaribo, January, March, April, and June.

These specimens average slightly smaller than Central American birds examined, but we cannot detect any differences in color.

29. Buteogallus aequinoctialis (Gmelin).

One adult ♂ and one immature, Fort Nieuw Amsterdam, and Tijgerbank, April, and September.

30. URUBITINGA URUBITINGA (Gmelin).

One adult ♂, Vicinity of Paramaribo, December.

31. LEUCOPTERNIS ALBICOLLIS (Latham).

One adult ♂, Lelydorp, March.

32. SPIZAETUS TYRANNUS (Wied).

One adult ♂, Vicinity of Paramaribo, March.

33. HERPETOTHERES CACHINNANS CACHINNANS (Linné).

Five specimens, all adult, Vicinity of Paramaribo, February, March, and September.

Chapman (Bull. Amer. mus. nat. hist., 1915, **34**, p. 638) has recently described a small dark form from western Colombia as *H. c. fulvescens*. He had three of the birds listed above for comparison, and describes his new form as darker and smaller, mentioning also that the Mexican bird is larger than true *cachinnans*.

On comparing all our Surinam birds with six from southern Mexico and Yucatan, we find the Mexican form decidedly paler and perhaps a trifle larger.

Measurements.

No.	*Sex*	*Wing*	*Tail*
420[1]	♂	257	190
421[1]	—	275	204
422[1]	—	268	207
440[1]	—	263	198
443[1]	—	260	195

The difference is sufficiently great for separation, and the Mexican form is named: —

33a. HERPETOTHERES CACHINNANS CHAPMANI, subsp. nov.

Type.— M. C. Z. 60,743. Adult ♂. Quintana Roo, Mexico, 22 January, 1912. J. L. Peters.

[1] Penard Coll.

Characters.— In general like *H. c. cachinnans* (Linné), but upper parts paler, browner, and less blackish; under parts varying from soiled white to light buff (warm-buff or even darker in true *H. c. cachinnans*).

Measurements.— *Type*, adult ♂; wing, 270; tail, 204; tarsus, 70; culmen from cere, 22.

34. Rostrhamus sociabilis (Vieillot).

Thirteen specimens, two adult and eleven immature, not sexed, all from Vicinity of Paramaribo, February, March, April, May, and December.

The generic name Rostrhamus Lesson (Traité d'orn., 1830, p. 55), type *Rostrhamus niger* Lesson, judging from the descriptions of both the adult male and young, applies wholly to the bird now known as *Rostrhamus sociabilis* (Vieill.). Lesson refers also to *Falco hamatus* Illiger, Temm., Pl. col., but draws his description from specimens in hand, and not from the plates. Plate 61 represents the adult of the species now known as *R. hamatus*, showing clearly the short tail and short wing-tip, which we consider generically distinct. But Plate 231 depicts the young of *R. sociabilis* with the characteristic long wing-tip and white upper and under tail-coverts.

Hamirostrum Sundevall (Avium disp. tent., 1873, p. 109), is simply a substitute for Rostrhamus Lesson; see A. O. U. Code 1908, Canon XXX, p. lix.

Helicolestes, gen. nov.

Type.— *Falco hamatus* Illiger, Temm. Pl. col., 1823, **1**, pl. 61.

Characters.— Similar to Rostrhamus Lesson, but with a very short wing-tip, the primaries exceeding the secondaries by not over 50 mm.; tail very short, about 120 mm.; immature plumage slate-gray, not essentially different from adult, except in white barring of tail and primaries.

35. Helicolestes hamatus (Illiger).

Seven specimens, adult and immature, not sexed, all from Vicinity of Paramaribo, January, February, March, and December.

This bird, with short tail and short wing-tip, has not been definitely recorded from Surinam up to this time. August Kappler (Hol-

ländisch-Guiana, 1881, p. 164) lists *R. hamatus* and *R. leucopygus*, but it is not certain that the specimens were correctly named since *R. sociabilis* does not appear in the same list. Cabanis (Schomburgk's Reisen in Br. Guiana, 1848, **3**, p. 736) records it from British Guiana without description, but omits *R. sociabilis* altogether, hence it is not clear whether he referred to *R. hamatus* or *R. sociabilis*, Chubb (Birds of British Guiana, 1912, **1**) does not include it in his list, and throws Schomburgk's *R. hamatus* into synonymy under *R. sociabilis*. F. P. and A. P. Penard do not include it in their work on the birds of Guiana.

Apparently this species has no brown young plumage. Two specimens, obviously immature, have the general gray coloration of the adult. The tail, however, is crossed by conspicuous, white bars, two in 247[1] and four in 479.[1] The upper and under tail-coverts are narrowly tipped with whitish; the primaries, except tips, are barred; the wing-coverts, secondaries, and some of the feathers on the lower parts, are narrowly tipped with dirty white.

A third specimen, 447,[1] nearly fully adult, has the remains of the bars on the tail and a slight whitish freckling at the base of the first primary. The fully adult bird is almost uniform slate-gray, except the tail, the ends of the primaries, and the tips of the secondaries, which are black.

36. Chondrohierax uncinatus (Temminck).

Four specimens, both sexes, adult and immature, Vicinity of Paramaribo, March and May.

One bird, 456[1], is evidently very old, the usual white barring of the lower under-parts being practically obsolete.

37. Harpagus bidentatus (Latham).

Three specimens, Vicinity of Paramaribo, and Javaweg, February, April, and July.

38. Ictinia plumbea (Gmelin).

Three adults, Vicinity of Paramaribo, Wanaweg, and Overtoom, March, and April.

[1] Penard Coll.

39. Falco rufigularis Daudin.

Two specimens, ♂ and ♀, both from Vicinity of Paramaribo, June, and December.

Tinamidae

40. Tinamus major major (Gmelin).

One adult ♂, Lelydorp, March.

41. Crypturus macconnelli Brabourne & Chubb.

One adult ♀, Vicinity of Paramaribo, December.

42. Crypturus soui soui (Hermann).

Two specimens, Vicinity of Paramaribo, April.

Cracidae.

43. Penelope marail (P. L. S. Müller).

Four specimens, both sexes, Lelydorp, and Javaweg, April, and May.

Berlepsch (Nov. zool., 1908, **15**, p. 297) combines *Penelope jacupeba* Spix and *P. marail* Gmel., using Gmelin's name for the species. But this name is antedated by *Phasianus marail* P. L. S. Müller (Natursystem. Suppl., 1776, p. 125) having the same basis.

44. Ortalis motmot (Linné).

Four specimens, both sexes, Vicinity of Paramaribo, March, and April.

Odontophoridae.

45. Odontophorus guianensis guianensis (Gmelin).

Two specimens, ♂ and ♀, Javaweg, April.

Rallidae.

46. Aramides cajanea cajanea (P. L. S. Müller).

Six specimens, both sexes, adult and immature, all from Vicinity of Paramaribo, January, February, March, and April.

A fully adult bird, 268,[1] has a uniform, dark, slate-gray crown. In a bird not quite fully adult, 270,[1] the back of the head has a tinge of olive-brown, while a still younger bird, 552,[1] has the entire head brownish with traces of slate-gray.

Some time ago, (Bangs, Amer. nat., 1907, **41**, p. 182) attention was called to a slightly paler and smaller form inhabiting Pearl Islands in the Bay of Panama. On again examining these birds in connection with the new material, we are of the opinion that this form is sufficiently distinct to warrant separation and propose the name

46a. Aramides cajanea latens, subsp. nov.

Type.— M. C. Z. E. A. & O. Bangs Coll. 14, 297. Adult ♀. San Miguel Island, Bay of Panama. 21 February, 1904. W. W. Brown, Jr.

Characters.— In general like *A. c. cajanea* (P. L. S. Müll.), but slightly smaller and paler throughout; brown of nape and gray of crown and neck paler; brown of breast and sides decidedly paler, more cinnamomeous and less rufous.

Measurements.— *Type*, adult ♀; wing, 163; tail, 58.5; tarsus, 67.5; culmen, 52. For measurements of the other three Pearl Island birds see Bangs *loc. cit.*, p. 181.

47. Porzana albicollis (Vieillot).

Two specimens, ♂ and ♀, Vicinity of Paramaribo, April, and July.

48. Porzana flaviventer flaviventer (Boddaert).

Two specimens, ♂ and ♀, Vicinity of Paramaribo, and Altonaweg, April, and May.

[1] Penard Coll.

49. Creciscus viridis (P. L. S. Müller).

Four specimens, both sexes, Vicinity of Paramaribo, and Rijsdijkweg, March, April, and July.

50. Ionornis martinicus (Linné).

Seventeen specimens, both sexes, adult and immature, Vicinity of Paramaribo, and Altonaweg, January, April, May, June, and August.

51. Ionornis flavirostris (Gmelin).

Fifteen specimens, both sexes, adult and immature, Vicinity of Paramaribo, April, May, June, and July.

Eurypygidae.

52. Eurypyga helias (Pallas).

Two specimens, both adult males, Vicinity of Paramaribo, May, and December.

Aramidae.

53. Aramus scolopaceus scolopaceus (Gmelin).

Five specimens, both sexes, Vicinity of Paramaribo, February, March, August, and December.

On comparing these with specimens from Paraguay and Uruguay, we find the southern bird to be very much larger, and a little browner and less blackish. The large southern bird should be known as

53a. Aramus scolopaceus carau Vieillot.

Type-locality.— Paraguay.

Measurements.

Aramus scolopaceus scolopaceus (Gmel.).

No.	*Locality*	*Sex*	*Wing*	*Tail*	*Culmen*
602[1]	Vic. Paramaribo	♂	309	118	102
603[1]	" "	♂	298	119	108
604[1]	" "	♀	286	109	91
605[1]	" "	♀	285	103	97

Aramus scolopaceus carau Vieill.

No.	*Locality*	*Sex*	*Wing*	*Tarsus*	*Culmen*
M. C. Z. 72,390	Paraguay	—	321	124	118
" 31,232	Conception del Uruguay	♂	341	128	131
" 31,234	" " "	♂	343	133	124

Parridae.

54. Jacana jacana (Linné).

Eleven specimens, both sexes, adult and immature, all from Vicinity of Paramaribo, January, March, April, May, June, and December.

Scolopacidae.

55. Numenius hudsonicus Latham.

One adult ♀, Fort Nieuw Amsterdam, April.

56. Tringa flavipes (Gmelin).

One specimen, Tijgerbank, September.

57. Tringa solitaria solitaria Wilson.

Four specimens, three adult and one immature, Vicinity of Paramaribo, February, March, and December.

[1] Penard Coll.

58. Bartramia longicauda (Bechstein).

One adult ♂, Vicinity of Paramaribo, April.

59. Gallinago braziliensis Swainson.

Sixteen specimens, both sexes, all adult, Vicinity of Paramaribo, February, and March.

Laridae.

60. Phaetusa chloropoda (Vieillot).

Five specimens, all immature, Braamspunt, July, and September.

61. Sterna superciliaris Vieillot.

Two specimens, both immature, Tijgerbank, September.

62. Rhynchops nigra cinerascens Spix.

One specimen, not quite adult, Tijgerbank, September.

Columbidae.

63. Chloroenas rufina rufina (Temminck & Knip).

Two specimens, ♂ and ♀, Vicinity of Paramaribo, March.

64. Oenoenas plumbea locutrix (Maximilian).

Two adults, ♂ and ♀, Javaweg, April.

65. Chaemepelia passerina griseola (Spix).

Six specimens, both sexes, Vicinity of Paramaribo, May, June, August, and December.

66. Chaemepelia talpacoti (Temminck & Knip).

Three specimens, both sexes, Vicinity of Paramaribo, January, March, and December.

This bird is apparently far less common than the following species.

67. Chaemepelia arthuri, sp. nov.

Type.— M. C. Z. 80,921 (289 Penard Coll.). Adult ♂. Vicinity of Paramaribo, Surinam, 4 March, 1913. E. Graanoogst.

Six specimens, all adult males except one young female, Vicinity of Paramaribo, January, February, March, and August. Besides these there are two specimens in the M. C. Z. also from the vicinity of Paramaribo, obtained by Francis W. Cragin, U. S. consul in Surinam from 1846 to 1858, and one from Santarem, Brazil, collected by Charles Linden.

Named in honor of Arthur P. Penard, co-author of "De vogels van Guyana," through whose efforts the present collection was formed.

Characters.— Size of *C. talpacoti* (Temm. & Knip) and *C. rufipennis* (Bonap.), differing from the former in having rufous on the inner webs of the primaries — merely a trace on the outermost and gradually increasing in extent, reaching a maximum of intensity in the fourth, fifth, sixth, and seventh (from outside). Tips of all primaries black; in the closed wing the rufous shows as a conspicuous patch on the under side, but the outer aspect of the primaries is black except for a slight rufous edging on the outer vane of the second and third primaries (from outside); under wing-coverts mostly black, but always somewhat mixed with rufous, especially along the carpal edge (in *C. talpacoti* the primaries and under wing-coverts are all black). *C. arthuri* differs from *C. rufipennis* in having the outer edges of the primaries not rufous but black, and in having the under wing-coverts mixed rufous and black instead of rufous.

Measurements.— *Type*, adult ♂; wing, 88; tail, 62.5; tarsus, 15; exposed culmen, 11.5.

Remarks.— This species, in its characters is almost exactly intermediate between *C. talpacoti* and *C. rufipennis;* but we hesitate to rank it as a subspecies, which would necessitate reducing all three forms to subspecific rank, because perfectly typical *C. talpacoti* occurs in the same region with it. The species occupies a very natural faunal

area extending from Guiana to the Lower Amazon. The various vague references to *C. rufipennis* in this region probably all apply to *C. arthuri*. The species listed by F. P. and A. P. Penard as *C. rufipennis* is, of course, the bird described above.

68. Leptoptila rufaxilla rufaxilla (Richard & Bernard).

Ten specimens, both sexes, adult and immature, all from Vicinity of Paramaribo, January, February, March, April, May, and July.

In two young birds, (426 and 625 Penard Coll.), the outermost primary is not abruptly attenuated as it is in the adult.

69. Oreopeleia montana (Linné).

Two adults, ♂ and ♀, Vicinity of Paramaribo, and Lelydorp, March, and May.

Psittacidae.

70. Ara ararauna (Linné).

Three adults, ♂ and ♀ ♀, Vicinity of Paramaribo, August.

71. Ara macao (Linné).

Two adults, both females, Vicinity of Paramaribo, July.

72. Ara chloroptera Gray.

One adult ♂, Vicinity of Paramaribo, July.

73. Ara severa severa (Linné).

Four specimens, both sexes, Vicinity of Paramaribo, February, March, and September.

Hellmayr (Abh. K. Bayer. akad. wiss., 1906, p. 578) has substituted Amazon River as the type-locality, and we believe this substitu-

tion should stand. We have not seen specimens from the Lower Amazon, but assume that they are the same as those from Guiana. The Surinam bird is considerably smaller than birds from Colombia and Bolivia. Its cheeks are much more naked in appearance because the little cheek-feathers are much thinner, the barbs being more restricted to the base of the shaft. In the Guiana bird the wing-measurement varies from 226 to 233; in Colombian and Bolivian birds from 242 to 250. The larger form which ranges from Bolivia through Colombia to Panama should be known as

73a. Ara severa castaneifrons Lafresnaye.

Type-locality. Bolivia.

74. Diopsittaca hahni (Souancé).

Two specimens, one adult ♀ and one young ♂, Altonaweg, May.

75. Eupsittula pertinax chrysophrys (Swainson).

Eight specimens, both sexes, Vicinity of Paramaribo, Rijsdijkweg, and Overtoom, April, May, and September.

Ridgway (Birds of North and Middle America, 1916, **7**, p. 163) considers *E. aeruginosa* (Linné) a subspecies of *E. pertinax* (Linné). Chapman (Bull. Amer. mus. nat. hist., 1917, **36**, p. 257), however, considers *E. aeruginosa* a distinct species, in which case our bird would be called *Eupsittula aeruginosa chrysophrys* (Swainson).

76. Pyrrhura picta picta (P. L. S. Müller).

Ten specimens, both sexes, Vicinity of Paramaribo, January, March, and July.

77. Psittacula passerina passerina (Linné).

Four adults, both sexes, Vicinity of Paramaribo, May, June, and December.

78. Brotogerys chrysopterus (Linné).

Seven specimens, both sexes, Vicinity of Paramaribo, Lelydorp, and Javaweg, March, April, and August.

79. Amazona amazonica amazonica (Linné).

Five specimens, both sexes, Vicinity of Paramaribo, and Pomonakreek, January, March, and May.

In addition to the specimens listed above, we have before us a very large series from British Guiana, Venezuela, Colombia, Upper Amazon, Trinidad, and Tobago, and we recognize at least two races, one from British Guiana *A. a. amazonica*, type-locality Surinam, and *Amazona amazonica tobagensis* Cory (Catalogue of Birds of the Americas, Field mus. nat. hist. Zoöl., 1918, **13**, p. 83) of Tobago.

To this form, which is decidedly paler throughout, more yellowish green, not so olive-green, the difference being particularly noticeable on the shoulders and lesser wing-coverts, we also refer birds from Trinidad.

Cory states that in his Tobago birds four instead of three secondaries are marked with reddish orange. In our series we find birds from Tobago, Trinidad, and the mainland with either three or four secondaries so marked, and we do not consider this character distinctive.

80. Pionus menstruus menstruus (Linné).

Two adult females, Vicinity of Paramaribo, December.

81. Pionus fuscus (P. L. S. Müller).

Five adult females, Vicinity of Paramaribo, and Javaweg, May, and September.

82. Deroptyus accipitrinus (Linné).

Four specimens, all females, "Saramaccapolder, about three hours walk from the Tweede Rijweg," May.

The form described by Hellmayr (Nov. zool., 1905, **12**, p. 303) from Para to eastern Ecuador as *D. a. fuscifrons*, appears to be the immature plumage of *D. accipitrinus* (Linné). At least, we have in this series, besides two adults with hoary heads and coppery patches at the base of the outer tail-feathers, one young bird with dusky forehead with white spots, and without coppery patches on the tail; also another bird, apparently about the same age or a little older, with forehead intermediate between adult and immature, and with slight coppery patches on the tail. Both these young birds have paler under mandibles than the adult.

83. Pionites melanocephala melanocephala (Linné).

Seven specimens, both sexes, Vicinity of Paramaribo, Javaweg, and Rijsdijkweg, February, March, and April.

In skinning one of the birds, 677 [1], a fully developed, hard-shelled egg and four others in various stages of development were found. As the egg is, we believe, undescribed we give the measurements: size, 31.5 × 22.5; shape, ovate; the color is, of course, white.

Cuculidae.

84. Coccyzus melacoryphus Vieillot.

One immature ♀, Vicinity of Paramaribo, June.

85. Piaya cayana cayana (Linné).

Six specimens, both sexes, Vicinity of Paramaribo, Lelydorp, and Altonaweg, February, April, May, and December.

86. Coccycua rutila rutila (Illiger).

Eight specimens, both sexes, adult and immature, Vicinity of Paramaribo, and Rijsdijkweg.

[1] Penard Coll.

Two young birds, (824, 825, Penard Coll.) are darker brown and have blackish bills without yellowish under mandible and tip of upper mandible. Iris blackish not red.

87. Tapera naevia naevia (Linné).

Eleven specimens, both sexes, adult and immature, Vicinity of Paramaribo, and Javaweg, February, March, April, and June.

Birds from Paraguay, Uruguay, and southern Brazil are certainly different from the Guiana bird in being larger, and also browner and paler above. From *T. n. excellens* (Sclater) of Central America both South American forms differ in having much smaller bills.

The larger southern bird should be known as

87a. Tapera naevia chochi Vieillot.

Type-locality.— Paraguay.

Measurements.

No.	*Locality*	*Sex*	*Wing*	*Tail*	*Tarsus*	*Exposed culmen*
M. C. Z. 32,066	Conception del Uruguay	♂	110	154	29	15
M. C. Z. 32,067	" " "	♂	114	155	29	15.5
M. C. Z. 23,003	Marajo Island (Near Santarem)	—	111	165	30	16.5
826[1]	Vic. Paramaribo	♂	103	137	28	16
827[1]	" "	♂	104	146	29	17
828[1]	" "	♂	107	156	29.5	16
829[1]	" "	♂	104	147	30	17
830[1]	" "	♀	102	141	30	15.5
831[1]	" "	♀	106	—	28	16
1,359[1]	" "	♀	106	153	30	17

The tail-measurements are not very reliable, on account of the worn condition of some and fresh condition of others.

88. Crotophaga major Gmelin.

Seven specimens, both sexes, Vicinity of Paramaribo, January, March, April, and December.

[1] Penard Coll.

Measurements.

No.	*Locality*	*Sex*	*Wing*	*Tail*	*Tarsus*	*Exposed culmen*
836[1]	Vic. Paramaribo	♂	196	270	44	46
837[1]	" "	♂	195	253	43	46
838[1]	" "	♂	195	260	42	43
1361[1]	" "	♂	195	255	44	48
1362[1]	" "	♂	199	265	43	48
839[1]	" "	♀	191	240	43	46
1360[1]	" "	♀	184	244	42	43

89. Crotophaga ani Linné.

Five specimens, both sexes, Vicinity of Paramaribo, and Lelydorp, April, May, and December.

Bubonidae.

90. Pulsatrix perspicillata perspicillata (Latham).

Six specimens, both sexes, Vicinity of Paramaribo, and Javaweg, January, March, April, and May.

The darker specimens are fully as dark above as *P. p. saturata* Ridgway, but the breast and belly are conspicuously paler buff and never show any cross barring.

Birds from Trinidad are decidedly paler, and we name the island form

90a. Pulsatrix perspicillata trinitatis, subsp. nov.

Type.— M. C. Z. 29,469. Adult. Trinidad. 1880? C. S. Cazabon.

Characters.— In general like *P. p. perspicillata* (Lath.), but upper parts and pectoral collar paler, not so sooty; breast and belly average slightly paler buff.

Measurements.— *Type*, wing, 305; tail, 165; culmen from cere, 28.

Remarks.— In color *P. p. trinitatis* is about intermediate between *P. p. perspicillata* (Lath.) and *P. p. sharpei* Berl., although its range is not geographically between the ranges of these two forms. The above confirms Hellmayr's views (Nov. zool., 1906, **13**, p. 45).

[1] Penard Coll.

91. Otus choliba crucigerus (Spix).

Six specimens, both sexes, adult and immature, Vicinity of Paramaribo, February, September, and December.

92. Lophostrix cristatus cristatus (Daudin).

One adult, unsexed, Lelydorp, March.

Tytonidae.

93. Tyto alba tuidara (Gray).

Type-locality.— Brazil.

Two adults, ♂ and ♀, both from Vicinity of Paramaribo, January, and March.

Chubb (The birds of British Guiana, 1916, **1**, addenda) gives Griffith & Pidgeon Cuvier's Animal kingdom. Aves, 1829, **1**, p. 75, as authority for *Tyto tuidara* (= *Strix perlata* of authors). On looking up the reference we find that the additional species were inserted by John Edward Gray (*Cf. loc. cit.*, p. 86, footnote). We change the authority accordingly.

Nyctibiidae.

94. Nyctibius griseus griseus (Gmelin).

Four specimens, both sexes, Vicinity of Paramaribo, and Overtoom, April, and August.

Caprimulgidae.

95. Chordeiles acutipennis acutipennis (Boddaert).

One adult ♀, Vicinity of Paramaribo, April.

96. Nyctidromus albicollis albicollis (Gmelin).

Three specimens, ♂♂ and ♀, Vicinity of Paramaribo, and Altonaweg, April, May, and December.

97. Systellura ruficervix (Sclater).

One specimen, ♂, Vicinity of Paramaribo, June.

98. Nyctipolus nigrescens (Cabanis).

One adult ♂, Lelydorp, April.

Alcedinidae.

99. Streptoceryle torquata cyanea (Vieillot).

Type-locality.— Paraguay.

Eleven specimens, both sexes, adult and immature, Vicinity of Paramaribo, February, March, May, August, September, and December.

The Mexican bird, *S. t. torquata* (Linné), in the adult plumage, always has immaculate under tail-coverts; the lining of the wing is also less spotted with dusky. Birds from Paraguay and thence northward to Panama always have some slaty spotting or barring on the under tail-coverts and under wing-coverts, even when fully adult.

On examining a large series of *S. torquata*, we find that the Paraguay and Uruguay forms are more or less intermediate, sometimes approaching closely to *S. t. stellata* (Meyen), showing considerable white spotting and barring on the outer webs of the secondaries, but, on the whole, probably nearer the Guiana form, for which there is a later name — *S. t. caesia* (Reichenbach).

100. Chloroceryle americana americana (Gmelin).

Five specimens, both sexes, Vicinity of Paramaribo, February, March, April, and December.

101. Chloroceryle inda (Linné).

Seven specimens, both sexes, Vicinity of Paramaribo, March, April, May, and December.

102. Chlorocerule aenia aenia (Pallas).

Seven specimens, both sexes, Vicinity of Paramaribo, January, February, March, May, and December.

Galbulidae.

103. Urogalba dea (Linné).

Six specimens, both sexes, Lelydorp, and Javaweg, March, April, May, and June.

104. Galbula galbula (Linné).

Nineteen specimens, both sexes, Vicinity of Paramaribo, Lelydorp, and Overtoom, February, March, April, May, and December.

105. Galbula leucogastra Vieillot.

Three specimens, Lelydorp, and Javaweg, March, and May.

106. Psilopornis albirostris albirostris (Latham).

Two adults, ♂ and ♀, Lelydorp, June, and September.

Bucconidae.

107. Notharchus tectus tectus (Boddaert).

Three adult males, Vicinity of Paramaribo, March, April, and June.

108. Nystactes tamatia tamatia (Gmelin).

Seven specimens, both sexes, Vicinity of Paramaribo, Lelydorp, and Javaweg, March, April, May, June, and August.

109. Monasa nigra (P. L. S. Müller).

Eleven specimens, both sexes, Vicinity of Paramaribo, Lelydorp, and Javaweg, April, and December.

110. Chelidoptera tenebrosa tenebrosa (Pallas).

Eleven specimens, both sexes, Vicinity of Paramaribo, Lelydorp, and Javaweg, January, February, March, April, May, June, and September.

Ramphastidae.

111. Ramphastos monilis P. L. S. Müller.

Eight specimens, both sexes, Vicinity of Paramaribo, and Lelydorp, June, July, and August.

112. Ramphastos vitellinus Lichtenstein.

Three specimens, ♂♂ and ♀, Vicinity of Paramaribo, and Lelydorp, February, and August.

113. Pteroglossus aracari atricollis (P. L. S. Müller).

Six specimens, both sexes, adult and immature, Vicinity of Paramaribo, February, March, May, June, August, and December.

Müller (Natursystem. Suppl., 1776, p. 83) bases his description of *Ramphastos atricollis* on Buffon (ex. Pl. Enl., 166), and gives as type-locality "Brazil." Berlepsch and Hartert (Nov. zool., 1902, **9**, p. 102), considering the type-locality "Brazil" an error, substitute "Cayenne."

Daubenton's plate certainly does not picture the Brazilian bird, which has a narrow, black longitudinal band on the ridge of the culmen, but the northern form with the broad, black band. We think that Berlepsch and Hartert were justified in correcting the type-locality. *Pteroglossus aracari roraimae* Brabourne & Chubb (Ann. mag. nat. hist., 1912, **10**, p. 261), type-locality "Mount Roraima," is thus a synonym of *P. a. atricollis* (P. L. S. Müll.).

114. Pteroglossus viridis (Linné).

Fifteen specimens, both sexes, adult and immature, Vicinity of Paramaribo, Lelydorp, Altonaweg, Javaweg, and Overtoom, January, February, March, April, May, June, and August.

One specimen, 799[1], an abnormally colored bird, has orange-yellow instead of pale yellow under parts becoming decidedly orange where bordering the chestnut throat. Another specimen, 800[1], which shows no other sign of immaturity, has an absolutely smooth bill.

115. Selenidera culik (Wagler).

Four specimens, one male and three females, Vicinity of Paramaribo, February, May, and June.

Capitonidae.

116. Capito niger (P. L. S. Müller).

Eight specimens, both sexes, Vicinity of Paramaribo, Lelydorp, and Javaweg, January, March, May, August, and December.

Picidae.

117. Chloronerpes flavigula (Boddaert).

Six specimens, both sexes, Vicinity of Paramaribo, Lelydorp, and Javaweg, April, May, and September.

118. Chrysoptilus punctigula punctigula (Boddaert).

Five specimens, four males and one female, Vicinity of Paramaribo, May, and December.

119. Tripsurus cruentatus (Boddaert).

One adult ♀, Javaweg, May.

[1] Penard Coll.

120. Tripsurus rubrifrons (Spix).

Three specimens, ♂♂ and ♀, Javaweg, May.

121. Veneliornis sanguineus (Lichtenstein).

Seven specimens, both sexes, Vicinity of Paramaribo, January, February, April, June, and December.

122. Veneliornis cassini (Malherbe).

Two specimens, Vicinity of Paramaribo, May, and August.

123. Celeus elegans hellmayri Berlepsch.

Fourteen specimens, both sexes, adult and immature, Vicinity of Paramaribo, Lelydorp, and Overtoom.

This large series from Surinam shows great variation in the color of the head from cinnamon to ochraceous-buff, and in the tone of the brown of both under and upper parts. The yellowish spotting of the back and upper wing-coverts is very conspicuous in some specimens and obsolete in others.

C. B. Cory, who has made a study of the *Celeus elegans* group in connection with his list of South American birds, informs us that the Surinam bird differs decidedly from *C. e. elegans* (P. L. S. Müll.) of Cayenne, and that although it also differs slightly from *C. e. hellmayri*, he would refer the Surinam bird to the latter form.

124. Celeus undatus (Linné).

One specimen, (♂), Javaweg, May.

125. Crocomorphus flavus flavus (P. L. S. Müller).

Three adults, ♂♂ and ♀, Vicinity of Paramaribo, March, and December.

126. Scapaneus rubricollis (Boddaert).

Three adult males, Vicinity of Paramaribo, February, May, and September.

127. Scapaneus melanoleucos melanoleucos (Gmelin).

Five specimens, both sexes, Vicinity of Paramaribo, and Topibo, January, March, April, May, and December.

Cory (Field mus. nat. hist., Pub. 183, Orn., 1915, ser. 1, p. 306) describes a new race, *S. m. cearae* from Ceara, Brazil. On comparing our specimens with others from Bahia, we find the same differences, in that the latter are much smaller. This seems a very distinct form.

128. Ceophloeus lineatus lineatus (Linné).

Five specimens, both sexes, Vicinity of Paramaribo, January, February, and May.

While there may be several forms in South America, certainly the Bahia bird is different, and we propose for it the name

128a. Ceophloeus lineatus improcerus, subsp. nov.

Type.— M. C. Z. 71,865. Bahia, Brazil (trade skin), adult ♂.

Characters.— In general like *C. l. lineatus* (Linné), but much smaller. The black of the back, wings, and chest more brownish, not so intensely black (this brownish cast may be due to the age of the specimens examined, which are all old Bahia trade skins).

Measurements.

Ceophloeus lineatus improcerus.

	No.	*Locality*	*Sex*	*Wing*	*Tail*	*Tarsus*	*Exposed culmen*
M. C. Z.	71,865 (type)	Bahia	♂	175	120	27	41
"	71,867	"	♂	177	121	26	38*
"	71,864	"	♀	180	123	27	38
"	71,866	"	♀	174	117	25	34

Ceophloeus lineatus lineatus.

No.		Locality	Sex	Wing	Tail	Tarsus	Exposed culmen
E. A. & O. Bangs	9,939	Vic. Paramaribo	♂	190	125	30.5	38
"	11,010	" "	♂	195	135	29	39
Penard Coll.	705	" "	♂	202	131	29	33.5
" "	708	" "	♂	205	135	30	39
E. A. & O. Bangs	9,938	" "	♀	188	124	29	38
"	11,011	" "	♀	198	130	30.5	36
Penard Coll.	706	" "	♀	195	142	29	38
" "	707	" "	♀	194	135	29	36
" "	1,357	" "	♀	188	124	30	35

129. Picumnus spilogaster Sundevall.

Ten specimens, both sexes, all from Vicinity of Paramaribo, March, April, May, and December.

130. Picumnus buffoni buffoni Lafresnaye.

Five specimens, both sexes, Vicinity of Paramaribo, and Lelydorp.

We have compared our specimens with Lafresnaye's types M. C. Z. 76,026–76,029.

The bird listed by F. P. and A. P. Penard (De vogels van Guyana, 1908, **1**, p. 559) as *Picumnus penardi* Scl., no doubt is identical with this species, so far as we can judge from the description and from the material at hand. The fact that F. P. and A. P. Penard give *P. buffoni* Lafr., with a query, as synonym, seems to strengthen this view. We cannot find any reference to a description of the species by Sclater whom these writers cite as authority, but A. P. Penard informs us that a number of birds were sent to P. L. Sclater for identification, and that among those returned was one bearing on the label the name *Picumnus penardi* Sclater. It is possible that Sclater intended to describe the bird by that name, but that later he found it to be identical with *Picumnus buffoni* Lafr.

Berlepsch (Nov. zool., 1908, **15**, p. 274) considers *P. undulatus* Hargitt of British Guiana a subspecies of *P. buffoni*.

Trogonidae.

131. Trogonurus curucui curucui (Linné).

Two adults, ♂ and ♀, Vicinity of Paramaribo, May.

132. Trogon strigilatus strigilatus (Linné).

Twenty-nine specimens, both sexes, Vicinity of Paramaribo, and Lelydorp, January, February, March, April, May, June, July, August, and December.

133. Chrysotrogon violaceus violaceus (Gmelin).

Three specimens, ♂♂ and ♀, Vicinity of Paramaribo, May and July.

134. Curucujus melanurus melanurus (Swainson).

One adult ♂, Rijsdijkweg, April.

Micropodidae.

135. Chaetura brachyura brachyura Jardine.

Two adults, ♂ and ♀, Vicinity of Paramaribo, March.

We have not seen specimens from Tobago, but Hellmayr (Nov. zool., 1906, **13**, p. 37) who had a large series from Surinam, states that birds from Surinam, Trinidad, and Tobago are absolutely identical.

Five specimens from St. Vincent, in the M. C. Z., certainly represent a different race, for which we propose the name

135a. Chaetura brachyura praevelox, subsp. nov.

Type.— M. C. Z. E. A. & O. Bangs Coll. 12,817. Adult ♂. Chateaubelair, St. Vincent, 14 October, 1903. Austin H. Clark.

Characters.— Similar to *C. b. brachyura* Jard., and of same size,

but under parts paler, browner, and less blackish; rump and upper tail-coverts distinctly paler, more ashy, the upper tail-coverts in particular much lighter and tipped with whitish; under tail-coverts slightly paler.

In true *C. b. brachyura* the rump and upper tail-coverts are of uniform color, brown and less ashy, and the upper tail-coverts show no whitish borders or tips. Ridgway (Birds of North and Middle America, 1911, 5, p. 728) gives measurements of St. Vincent birds only, and apparently describes that form, probably not having seen true *C. b. brachyura.*

Trochilidae.

136. Threnetes leucurus leucurus (Linné).

One adult ♂, Vicinity of Paramaribo, February.

137. Glaucis hirsuta hirsuta (Gmelin).

Five specimens, Vicinity of Paramaribo, Lelydorp, and Javaweg, February, March, April, August, and September.

138. Phoethornis superciliosus superciliosus (Linné).

Four specimens, three males and one female, Vicinity of Paramaribo, March.

139. Phoethornis longuemareus (Lesson).

Six specimens, both sexes, Vicinity of Paramaribo, January, and February.

140. Phoethornis ruber ruber (Linné).

Two specimens, Vicinity of Paramaribo, and Javaweg, March, and April.

141. Florisuga mellivora mellivora (Linné).

One adult ♂, Javaweg, May.

142. Agyrtrina brevirostris brevirostris (Lesson).

Four specimens, adult and immature, Vicinity of Paramaribo, May.

There is apparently some confusion in regard to the nomenclature of this species.

Lesson (Hist. nat. ois.-mouches, 1829, p. 211, pl. 77) originally described this bird as *Oreismya brevirostris*, giving the type-locality "Guiane." Hartert and other authors, however, have used *A. brevirostris* for the Brazilian form, and Brabourne and Chubb (The birds of South America, 1912, **1**, 113), considering the type-locality Guiana an error went so far as to substitute "S. Brazil," excluding Guiana altogether from its range.

On comparing our immature bird, 876,[1] with Lesson's description and plate, we find it to agree perfectly. In the young bird the base of the lower mandible is yellowish, while in the adult the entire bill is black; the lower parts are pure white with some gray in the under tail-coverts; the rump has golden reflections, more pronounced in the adult; and the tail is greenish with darker edges especially in the outer rectrices.

In the Brazilian bird, of which we have a large series, the flanks and sides are more covered with greenish spots, showing much less white on the breast and belly; the rump is practically of the same color as the back; and the tail does not agree so well with Lesson's plate.

It is perfectly obvious that Lesson's description and plate were based on an immature bird of *A. b. brevirostris* differing very decidedly from the Brazilian bird generally known as *A. brevirostris*. Probably the confusion came about from the fact that up to the present time no immature birds of true *A. b. brevirostris* from Guiana have been available for comparison.

We have not seen any specimens of the bird described by Boucard (Humming bird, 1893, **3**, p. 8) as *Uramitra whitelyi*, type-locality Aunai, British Guiana, now considered a subspecies of *A. chionopectus* (Gould), but our adult birds agree exactly with Chubb's illustration (The birds of British Guiana, 1916, **1**, pl. 8), and we provisionally propose to consider it identical with true *A. b. brevirostris*.

F. P. and A. P. Penard (De vogels van Guyana, 1910, **2**, p. 121) list the Surinam birds as *Agyrtria chionopectus* (Gould).

The bird inhabiting Trinidad and the coast of Venezuela, now becomes *Agyrtrina brevirostris chionopectus* (Gould) since the name *brevirostris* antedates *chionopectus*.

[1] Penard Coll.

This leaves without a name the form called by Simon and Hellmayr (Nov. zool., 1908, **15**, p. 1) *Agyrtria versicolor brevirostris* (Lesson), inhabiting eastern Brazil from Bahia to Rio. We propose to name it in honor of Lord Brabourne whose untimely death on the field of battle has interrupted the publication of the great work on South American birds on which he and Mr. Chubb were engaged.

142a. Agyrtrina versicolor brabournii, nom. nov.

Type.— U. S. N. M. 45,593. Bahia, Brazil.

Characters.— Differs from *A. v. versicolor* (Vieill.) of southern Brazil in having centre of chin, throat, and chest pure white or only slightly spotted with green.

143. Agyrtrina leucogaster leucogaster (Gmelin).

One adult ♀, Vicinity of Paramaribo, May.

144. Agyrtrina fimbriata fimbriata (Gmelin).

Twenty-three specimens, both sexes, adult and immature, all from Vicinity of Paramaribo, January, March. April, May, June, July, August, and September.

145. Hylocharis sapphirina sapphirina (Gmelin).

Three specimens, ♂ and ♀ ♀, Vicinity of Paramaribo, May.

In one specimen, (871 Penard Coll.), the bill is almost entirely black, the lower mandible being brownish at the base.

146. Hylocharis cyanus viridiventris Berlepsch.

Thirty-four specimens, both sexes, adult and immature, all from Vicinity of Paramaribo, April, and May.

147. Chlorestes notatus notatus (Reichenbach).

Twenty-two specimens, both sexes, adult and immature, Vicinity of Paramaribo, and Libanonweg, March, April, May, and September.

148. Chlorostilbon prasinus prasinus (Lesson).

Three adults, ♂♂ and ♀, Vicinity of Paramaribo, April, May, and August.

149. Athracothorax nigricollis nigricollis (Vieillot).

Three specimens, ♂♂ and ♀, Vicinity of Paramaribo, May.

Chubb (The birds of British Guiana, 1916, 1, p. 410) uses the name *A. violicauda* (Bodd.). On looking up his reference (Pl. enl. pl. 671, fig. 2), we find that the bird figured represents the immature plumage of *A. viridigula* (Bodd.) which we have compared with the figure.

150. Anthracothorax viridigula (Boddaert).

Twelve specimens, both sexes, adult and immature, all from Vicinity of Paramaribo, June, and August.

151. Chrysolampis elatus (Linné).

Four specimens, both sexes, adult and immature, Vicinity of Paramaribo, April, and May.

152. Heliothrix aurita aurita (Gmelin).

One female, Lelydorp, April.

153. Lophornis ornatus (Boddaert).

Eight specimens, both sexes, adult and immature, Vicinity of Paramaribo, and Javaweg, April, and May.

Dendrocolaptidae.

154. Glyphorhynchus cuneatus simillimus Hartert & Goodson.

Type-locality.— Ipousin, Approuague River, Cayenne.

Two adults, ♂ and ♀, Rijsdijkweg, and Altonaweg, May, and June.

155. Dendrocincla fuliginosa (Vieillot).

Six specimens, Vicinity of Paramaribo, Lelydorp, and Javaweg, April, May, and September.

156. Xiphorhynchus guttatus sororius (Berlepsch & Hartert).

Ten specimens, both sexes, Vicinity of Paramaribo, Lelydorp, and Javaweg, March, April, May, June, and December.

157. Dendroplex picus picus (Gmelin).

Fourteen specimens, both sexes, all from Vicinity of Paramaribo, January, March, April, and May.

158. Dendrexetastes rufigula (Lesson).

Two specimens, Vicinity of Paramaribo, May.

159. Dendrocolaptes validus plagosus Salvin & Godman.

One adult ♀, Vicinity of Paramaribo, March.

160. Dendrocolaptes certhia (Boddaert).

Three adults, Vicinity of Paramaribo, Lelydorp, and Javaweg, April, and May.

Furnariidae.

161. Synallaxis albescens albigularis Sclater.

One immature ♀, Vicinity of Paramaribo, April.

162. Synallaxis gujanensis gujanensis (Gmelin).

Four females, adult and immature, Vicinity of Paramaribo, March, April, and May.

163. Synallaxis cinnamomea cinnamomea (Gmelin).

Five specimens, both sexes, adult and immature, Vicinity of Paramaribo, May, and December.

164. Synallaxis rutilans rutilans Temminck.

Three specimens, Vicinity of Paramaribo, and Javaweg, May, June, and December.

165. Automolus ochrolaemus turdinus (Pelzeln).

One ♂, Vicinity of Paramaribo, March.

166. Philydor pyrrhodes (Cabanis).

One ♀, Vicinity of Paramaribo, May.

167. Xenops genibarbis genibarbis Illiger.

Two adults, both females, Vicinity of Paramaribo, March.

Formicariidae.

168. Cymbilaimus lineatus lineatus (Leach).

One adult ♂, Lelydorp, March.

169. Taraba major semifasciatus Cabanis.

Six specimens, both sexes, Vicinity of Paramaribo, March, and May.

170. Erionotus punctatus punctatus (Shaw).

Four specimens, Vicinity of Paramaribo, and Lelydorp, March, April, and December.

171. Erionotus murinus (Sclater & Salvin).

Two adults, ♂ and ♀, Vicinity of Paramaribo, December.
For the present at least, we refer this species to Erionotus.

172. Hypolophus canadensis canadensis (Linné).

Fourteen specimens, both sexes, adult and immature, Vicinity of Paramaribo, January, March, April, May, June, and December.

173. Thamnophilus doliatus doliatus (Linné).

Eighteen specimens, both sexes, adult and immature, Vicinity of Paramaribo, and Lelydorp, January, February, March, April, May, June, July, August, and December.

174. Pygiptila stellaris (Spix).

Two adults, ♂ and ♀, Vicinity of Paramaribo, and Lelydorp, March, and May.

175. Dysithamnus ardesiacus saturninus (Pelzeln).

One adult ♂, Lelydorp, March.
Although the appearance of the bill is different from that of *Dysithamnus guttulatus* (Licht.), the type of the genus, we leave this species for the present in Dysithamnus.

176. Thamnomanes glaucus Cabanis.

One specimen, Lelydorp, March.

177. Myrmotherula pygmaea (Gmelin).

One adult ♀, Vicinity of Paramaribo, May.

178. Myrmotherula surinamensis surinamensis (Gmelin).

Eight specimens, both sexes, Vicinity of Paramaribo, January, March, April, and May.

179. Myrmopagis axillaris (Vieillot).

Seven specimens, both sexes, Vicinity of Paramaribo, and Lelydorp, February, March, April, and June.

180. Herpsilochmus sticturus sticturus Salvin.

One adult ♀, Lelydorp, April.

181. Microrhopias grisea grisea (Boddaert).

One adult ♂, Vicinity of Paramaribo, June.

182. Cercomacra nigrescens (Cabanis & Heine).

Eighteen specimens, both sexes, adult and immature, all from Vicinity of Paramaribo, January, February, March, April, May, June, and December.

183. Pithys albifrons (Linné).

Seven specimens, both sexes, adult and immature, Vicinity of Paramaribo, Lelydorp, and Javaweg, February, March, and May.

Immature birds have no white crest or beard. In one specimen, 1,027,[1] the throat is pale gray; in another, 1,026,[1] it is slaty.

184. Percnostola rufifrons (Gmelin).

Two adults, ♂ and ♀, Rijsdijkweg, and Altonaweg, April, and May.

[1] Penard Coll.

185. Sclateria naevia (Gmelin).

Three specimens, ♂ and ♀ ♀, Vicinity of Paramaribo, and Lelydorp, March.

186. Myrmoderas ferruginea (P. L. S. Müller).

One adult ♀, Lelydorp, March.

187. Myrmoderas atrothorax (Boddaert).

One adult ♂, Rijsdijkweg, April.

188. Hypocnemis cantator (Boddaert).

Four specimens, Vicinity of Paramaribo, and Javaweg, February, May, and June.

Hypocnemoides, gen. nov.

Type.— *Hypocnemis melanopogon* Sclater, Proc. zool. soc. London, 1857, p. 130.

Characters.— Similar to Myrmoborus Cabanis & Heine, type *Pithys leucophrys* Tschudi, but smaller, bill much longer, more slender, and more flattened, very much like the bill of Sclateria Oberholser.

189. Hypocnemoides melanopogon (Sclater).

Three males, two adult and one immature, Vicinity of Paramaribo, Lelydorp, and Javaweg, January, March, and April.

Measurements.

No.	*Locality*	*Sex*	*Wing*	*Tail*	*Tarsus*	*Exposed culmen*
1090 [1]	Vic. Paramaribo	♂	63	31	21	18
1091 [1]	Lelydorp	♂	65	32	20	18.5

[1] Penard Coll.

190. Myrmoborus leucophrys angustirustris (Cabanis).

Seven specimens, both sexes, Vicinity of Paramaribo, February, April, June, and December.

191. Formicarius colma colma Boddaert.

Two specimens, an adult ♀ and an immature bird, Vicinity of Paramaribo, March.

The bird described by F. P. and A. P. Penard (De vogels van Guyana, 1910, 2, p. 335) as *F. tamiesoni*, from a skin in possession of Mr. Tamieson in Demerara, is probably the immature plumage of *F. c. colma*. Our young bird agrees exactly with the description.

Cotingidae.

192. Tityra cayana (Linné).

Five specimens, both sexes, Vicinity of Paramaribo, Lelydorp, and Javaweg, February, March, April, May, and June.

193. Platypsaris minor (Lesson).

One ♂, Lelydorp, March.

194. Pachyrhampihus rufus (Boddaert).

Four specimens, both sexes, adult and immature, Vicinity of Paramaribo, and Lelydorp, April, May, June, and August.

195. Pachyrhamphus polychropterus niger (Spix).

One ♂, Vicinity of Paramaribo, February.

196. Lathria cinerea cinerea (Vieillot).

Fifteen specimens, both sexes, Vicinity of Paramaribo, Lelydorp, Javaweg, and Rijsdijkweg, February, March, April, May, June, and August.

Berlepsch and Hartert (Nov. zool., 1902, **9**, p. 57) state that "there is no difference between Bahia specimens (*plumbea*) and Guiana birds (*cinerea*)." But in all specimens seen by us, the bird ranging from Bahia to Bolivia is larger and paler colored than the Guiana form. The largest specimen examined is from San Mateo, Bolivia (wing, 130). Wing-measurements of Bahia birds vary from 124 to 127, and of Guiana birds from 116 to 123.

We do not hesitate to recognize two races; a northern, *Lathria cinerea cinerea* Vieill., type-locality, Cayenne, and a southern, *Lathria cinerea plumbea* Licht., type-locality, Bahia.

197. Lipaugus simplex frederici, subsp. nov.

Type.— M. C. Z. 80,922, (921 Penard Coll.). Adult ♂. Vicinity of Paramaribo, Surinam, 6 June, 1913, E. Graanoogst.

Named in honor of Frederik P. Penard, co-author of De vogels van Guyana.

Characters.— Similar to *Lipaugus simplex simplex* (Licht.) of Bahia, but darker throughout, the color of the upper parts and breast much grayer and less olivaceous; wings and tail darker, more blackish and less brownish; belly slightly darker, grayer and less yellowish; tail slightly shorter.

Measurements.— *Type*, adult ♂; wing, 99; tail, 85; tarsus, 22.5; exposed culmen 19.5.

Remarks.— This subspecies has been much discussed, its characters having been pointed out by Berlepsch and Hartert (Nov. zool., 1902, **9**, p. 57) who call it *Lipaugus simplex immundus* Scl. & Salv. Hellmayr (Nov. zool., 1905, **12**, p. 295) states that *L. immundus* of Cayenne is really an entirely different bird, not even belonging in the genus Lipaugus. The range of this form apparently extends from Venezuela and the Orinoco region to the Lower Amazon.

198. Attila thamnophiloides Spix.

Seven specimens, both sexes, Vicinity of Paramaribo, and Javaweg, April, May, and December.

199. Querula purpurata (P. L. S. Müller).

Eleven specimens, both sexes, adult and immature, Vicinity of Paramaribo, Lelydorp, Javaweg, and Rijsdijkweg, March, April, May, August, and December.

200. Calvifrons calvus (Gmelin).

Two adults, both males, Vicinity of Paramaribo, February, and March.

201. Gymnoderus foetidus (Linné).

Five specimens, both sexes, adult and immature, Vicinity of Paramaribo, March, and September.

Pipridae.

202. Pipra aureola aureola (Linné).

Seventeen specimens, both sexes, adult and immature, all from Vicinity of Paramaribo, January, May, and December.

203. Pipra erythrocephala erythrocephala (Linné).

Eight specimens, both sexes, Lelydorp, Wanaweg, Javaweg, and Rijsdijkweg, March, April, and May.

204. Pipra leucocilla leucocilla Linné.

Six specimens, both sexes, Lelydorp, Libanonweg, and Rijsdijkweg, April, June, and November.

205. Piprites chlorion (Cabanis).

One ♂, Lelydorp, March.

206. Xenopipo atronitens Cabanis.

One ♂, Lelydorp, April.

207. Chiroprion pareola pareola (Linné).

Eleven specimens, all males, one immature, Vicinity of Paramaribo, February, March, and May.

208. Manacus manacus manacus (Linné).

Seven specimens, both sexes, Vicinity of Paramaribo, Lelydorp, and Rijsdijkweg, March, April, and September.

209. Scotothorus amazonum wallacii (Sclater & Salvin).

Two adult males, both from Vicinity of Paramaribo, December.

210. Neopelma chrysocephalum (Pelzeln).

Three specimens, ♂♂ and ♀, Lelydorp, April.
One immature bird, (940 Penard Coll.), has a yellow crest and the adults, (938 and 939 Penard Coll.), an orange one.

211. Laniocera hypopyrrha (Vieillot).

Three specimens, ♂ and ♀♀, Vicinity of Paramaribo, Lelydorp, and Javaweg, March, and May.

Tyrannidae.

212. Fluvicola pica (Boddaert).

Three males, Vicinity of Paramaribo, January, June, and December.

213. Arundinicola leucocephala (Linné).

Four specimens, all adult males, Vicinity of Paramaribo, March, April, May, and August.

214. Colonia leuconota poecilonota (Cabanis).

Type-locality.— Canuku Mountains, British Guiana.

Two adults, ♂ and ♀, Javaweg, April.

The Guiana bird is certainly a strongly marked subspecies.

Lafresnaye's three cotypes were probably from Bogota. The original labels, in his own handwriting, read "Copurus leuconotus nob. (Colombie)." The specimens agree perfectly with numerous birds from Colombia, Panama, and Costa Rica, in the M. C. Z., and differ conspicuously from the Surinam specimens.

The Guiana bird is much larger throughout, with a heavier bill. The pileum is clearer gray, less sooty, and the general coloration is much blacker and less brownish, with very little grayish on the middle of the belly.

Measurements.

No.	*Locality*	*Sex*	*Wing*	*Tail*	*Tarsus*	*Exposed culmen*
962[1]	Javaweg, Surinam	♂ (?)	78	56.5	15.5	10
963[1]	" "	♀ (?)	85	56	15	9.5

The tail is measured to the end of the normal rectrices, disregarding the long central pair which vary too much.

215. Placostomus coronatus gumia, subsp. nov.

Type.— M. C. Z. 80,961 (964[1]). Adult ♂. Vicinity of Paramaribo, Surinam, 20 March, 1914. E. Graanoogst.

Characters.— Similar to *P. c. superciliaris* (Lawrence) and of same size, but appearance of head different; the black margins of the crown-patch very narrow and obscure over the eyes; the russet sides of the crown-patch extending to the black margins without any dull olive-brown edge, and to the base of the culmen without any dull

[1] Penard Coll.

olive-brown frontal band; lower parts slightly paler and clearer yellow, less olive-yellow. Differs from *P. c. coronatus* (Sclater) in lacking the brownish chest and sides, and in having yellowish instead of dull cream-buff underparts.

Measurements.— *Type,* adult (♂); wing, 56; tail, 25.5; tarsus, 12; exposed culmen, 11.5.

Remarks.— The single specimen does not agree with any skin in a very large series from Costa Rica and Panama. Apparently no other specimens have been taken in this locality, except those listed by Sclater (Cat. birds Brit. mus., 1888, **14**, p. 68) and by F. P. and A. P. Penard (De vogels van Guyana, 1910, **2**, p. 211).

216. Rhynchocyclus sulphurescens cherriei Hartert & Goodson.

Two adults, ♂ and ♀, Vicinity of Paramaribo, and Lelydorp, March.

217. Rhynchocyclus poliocephalus sclateri Hellmayr.

Four specimens, both sexes, Vicinity of Paramaribo, May, and December.

218. Ramphotrigon ruficauda (Spix).

Three specimens, Lelydorp, and Rijsdijkweg, April.

219. Todirostrum cinereum cinereum Linné.

Nine specimens, both sexes, Vicinity of Paramaribo, January, February, March, April, June, July, and September.

One specimen, 226,[1] has a number of yellowish white spots on the head. Another, 968,[1] shows very faint traces of the same.

220. Todirostrum pictum Salvin.

Two adults, ♂ and ♀, Vicinity of Paramaribo, May, and June.

[1] Penard Coll.

221. Todirostrum maculatum maculatum Desmarest.

Four specimens, both sexes, Vicinity of Paramaribo, February, June, and August.

We think that the bird described by F. P. and A. P. Penard (De vogels van Guyana, 1910, 2, p. 214) as *T. surinamense* is identical with this species.

222. Colopteryx galeatus (Boddaert).

Five specimens, both sexes, Vicinity of Paramaribo, January, February, and March.

223. Pipromorpha oleaginea oleaginea (Lichtenstein).

Three specimens, Vicinity of Paramaribo, and Lelydorp, January, and April.

224. Phaeomyias murina incomta (Cabanis & Heine).

Thirteen specimens, both sexes, adult and immature, Vicinity of Paramaribo, January, February, April, May, August, and December.

225. Camptostoma pusillum napaeum (Ridgway).

Four adults, ♂♂ and ♀♀, Vicinity of Paramaribo, February, April, July, and August.

226. Tyrannulus elatus elatus (Latham).

Nine specimens, both sexes, Vicinity of Paramaribo, April, May, June, and December.

227. Tyranniscus gracilipes Sclater & Salvin.

Two specimens, Vicinity of Paramaribo, April, and June.

228. Elaenia martinica flavogaster (Thunberg).

Thirteen specimens, both sexes, adult and immature, Vicinity of Paramaribo, Javaweg, and Rijsdijkweg, January, March, April, May, June, July, August, and September.

229. Myiopagis gaimardii guianensis Berlepsch.

Two adults, ♂ and ♀, Vicinity of Paramaribo, and Lelydorp, March.

See Cherrie's remarks on this genus and on the genus Elainopsis (Sci. bull. Mus. Brooklyn inst., **2**, 1916, p. 230).

230. Myiopagis flavivertex (Sclater).

Three specimens, ♂ and ♀ ♀, Vicinity of Paramaribo, January, February, and May.

231. Legatus albicollis albicollis (Vieillot).

Six specimens, both sexes, Vicinity of Paramaribo, February, March, and September.

232. Sublegatus fasciatus (Thunberg).

One specimen, unsexed, Vicinity of Paramaribo, May.

233. Myiozetetes cayennensis cayennensis (Linné).

Seven specimens, adult and immature, Vicinity of Paramaribo, and Lelydorp.

234. Pitangus sulphuratus sulphuratus (Linné).

Eight specimens, both sexes, adult and immature, Vicinity of Paramaribo, March, April, May, June, July, and December.

235. Pitangus lictor lictor (Lichtenstein).

Three specimens, adult and immature, Vicinity of Paramaribo, February, March, and May.

Ridgway (Birds of North and Middle America, 1907, **4**, p. 675) calls attention to two specimens from Brazil which are larger than the Panama birds. Of our three Surinam specimens one is a nestling and one other has the primaries in moult; hence these two are not reliable for measurements. The third specimen is nearly as large as the two Brazilian specimens which Ridgway had and now before us. Our Surinam bird (986 Penard Coll.), offers the following measurements: adult ♂, wing 92; tail, 69; tarsus, 19; exposed culmen, 22.

We think the small northern form should be recognized as a distinct race, and name it

235a. Pitangus lictor panamensis, subsp. nov.

Type.— M. C. Z. E. A. & O. Bangs Coll. 7,214. Adult ♂. Loma del Leon, Panama, 7 March, 1900. W. W. Brown, Jr.

Characters.— Similar to *P. l. lictor* (Licht.), but decidedly smaller.

Measurements.— *Type*, adult ♂; wing, 87; tail, 69; tarsus, 18; exposed culmen, 20. See Ridgway (*loc. cit.*, p. 675) for further measurements.

236. Myiodynastes maculatum maculatum (P. L. S. Müller).

One female, Vicinity of Paramaribo, February.

237. Megarhynchus pitangua pitangua (Linné).

Two adults, ♂ and ♀, Vicinity of Paramaribo, March, and June.

238. Myiobius barbatus barbatus (Gmelin).

Two specimens, both from Javaweg, May, and June.

239. Empidochanes fuscatus fumosus Berlepsch.

Type locality.— Cayenne.

Four specimens, both sexes, adult and immature, Vicinity of Paramaribo, February, and April.

The bird described as *E. surinamensis* by F. P. and A. P. Penard (De vogels van Guyana, 1910, **2**, p. 258) is without doubt the same as that described as *E. fuscatus fumosus* by Berlepsch (Nov. zool. 1908, **15**, p. 129).

Our specimens agree perfectly with Berlepsch's description of the Cayenne bird. The form is not included in Brabourne and Chubb's list; neither does Cayenne or Surinam appear in the geographical distribution of any form recognized by them; but so far as we can judge from the material we have examined it is an excellent race.

240. Myarchus tuberculifer tuberculifer (d'Orbigny & Lafresnaye).

One ♀, Lelydorp, April.

241. Tyrannus melancholicus satrapa (Cabanis & Heine).

Six specimens, both sexes, Vicinity of Paramaribo, January, March, May, and August.

242. Muscivora tyrannus (Linné).

Thirteen specimens, both sexes, Vicinity of Paramaribo, May, June, and August.

Mimidae.

243. Mimus gilvus gilvus (Vieillot).

Three specimens, Vicinity of Paramaribo, March, April, and May.

Ridgway (Birds of North and Middle America, 1907, **4**, p. 235) states that he only had one Guiana specimen for comparison, and that he was not sure that the West Indian birds of this species were really

referable to the typical form. He thinks that they may have been introduced into the French islands from Guiana, since a recognizably distinct form (*M. g. tobagensis*) is to be found on the intermediate island of Tobago. He states also that the Guiana specimen examined by him had a much smaller bill than any, that it was less in some other measurements, and that the middle and greater wing-coverts were more distinctly tipped with white.

On examining the specimens before us we cannot find that the smaller bill or smaller size of the Guiana bird holds; nor does there seem to be any constant difference in the white tips of the wing-coverts. We believe that the West Indian form is identical with that of Guiana, and that it was probably introduced from there as Ridgway suggests.

244. Donacobius atricapillus atricapillus (Linné).

Eleven specimens, both sexes, adult and immature, Vicinity of Paramaribo, February, April, May, June, and December.

Immature birds have a more or less distinct supra-auricular stripe similar to that of the immature of *D. a. albovittatus* d'Orb. of Bolivia, but not nearly so broad or conspicuous. In the adult bird this stripe is entirely missing.

Turdidae.

245. Turdus gymnophthalmus gymnophthalmus (Cabanis).

Eight specimens, both sexes, Vicinity of Paramaribo, February, March, April, and August.

246. Turdus fumigatus fumigatus (Lichtenstein).

Three males, Vicinity of Paramaribo, February, and May.

Specimens from Trinidad with which we have compared our Surinam birds, are much paler and brighter, the upper parts are more ochraceous-tawny, less cinnamon-brown; the under parts are almost clay-color, not tawny-olive or even darker.

Cherrie (Sci. bull. Mus. Brooklyn Inst., 1909, 1, p. 387) separated the Trinidad form as *Planesticus fumigatus aquilonalis*. We think this form is perfectly good, although it is not included by Brabourne and Chubb in their list of South American birds.

247. Turdus albiventer albiventer (Spix).

Four specimens, both sexes, adult and immature, Vicinity of Paramaribo, March, April, and May.

Troglodytidae.

248. Thryophilus albipectus albipectus (Cabanis).

Seven specimens, both sexes, adult and immature, Vicinity of Paramaribo, February, March, April, May, and December.

One immature bird, (1,340 Penard Coll.), is much paler above than the adults, and has more white below than the others, answering perfectly to the description of *T. a. hypoleucus* Berlepsch & Hartert from the middle course of the Orinoco (Nov. zool., 1902, 9, p. 6).

249. Thryothorus coraya coraya (Gmelin).

Eight specimens, both sexes, adult and immature, Vicinity of Paramaribo, Lelydorp, Javaweg, and Rijsdijkweg, February, March, April, and May.

250. Troglodytes musculus paramaribensis, subsp. nov.

Type.— M. C. Z. 80,923, (1,336 Penard Coll.). Adult ♂. Vicinity of Paramaribo, Surinam, 20 May, 1912. E. Graanoogst.

Three specimens, both sexes, Vicinity of Paramaribo, March and May.

Characters.— Similar to *T. m. musculus* Naum. and *T. m. clarus* Berl. & Hart., differing from the former in being much paler and whiter below, and from the latter in being much darker above; differing from both in having the back more conspicuously and more heavily barred with dusky. This form is not intermediate between *T. m. musculus* and *T. m. clarus*, because the upper parts are even darker than in *T. m. musculus*, and the lower parts are paler than in *T. m. clarus*.

Measurements.— *Type*, adult ♂; wing, 54.5; tail, 40.5; tarsus, 18; exposed culmen, 13.

Remarks.— The type-locality of *T. m. clarus* Berl. & Hart. is Bartica Grove, British Guiana, and not Altagracia, Venezuela, as stated by Oberholser (Proc. U. S. N. M., 1904, **27**, p. 206). The range of *T. m. clarus*, according to Hellmayr (Nov. zool., 1905, **12**, p. 270; 1906, **13**, p. 6), extends from Trinidad and the Orinoco region, through Cayenne, to Para. Berlepsch (Nov. zool., 1908, **15**, p. 107) records ten specimens from Cayenne, which he calls *T. m. clarus*. If the Cayenne and Para specimens have been carefully compared with type-specimens, and are really the same, then our bird must be an extremely local form inhabiting the low coastal region of Surinam. In all events, we find it impossible to reconcile our specimens to either of the two forms with which we have compared them.

Polioptilidae.

251. Polioptila livida livida (Gmelin).

Four specimens, both sexes, Vicinity of Paramaribo, April, and May.

Corvidae.

252. Cyanocorax cayanus (Linné).

Four specimens, ♂♂ and ♀♀, all from Lelydorp, March, and April.

Vireonidae.

253. Pachysylvia pectoralis (Sclater).

Ten specimens, both sexes, Vicinity of Paramaribo, January, February, April, May, June, and December.

Hirundinidae.

254. Progne chalybea chalybea (Gmelin).

Three specimens, ♂♂ and ♀, Vicinity of Paramaribo, September.

255. Stelgidopteryx ruficollis cacabatus, subsp. nov.

Type.— M. C. Z. 80,924 (1,348 Penard Coll.). Adult ♂. Vicinity of Paramaribo, Surinam, 19 June, 1913. E. Graanoogst.

Seven specimens, both sexes, all from Vicinity of Paramaribo, April, May, and June.

Characters.— Similar to *S. r. ruficollis* (Vieillot) but the whole upper parts including wings and tail much darker, more blackish, less brownish; size, slightly smaller. Differs from *S. r. uropygialis* (Lawr.) in having the rump not conspicuously paler than the back, but the upper parts of about the same color.

Measurements.

No.	*Locality*	*Sex*	*Wing*	*Tail*	*Tarsus*	*Exposed culmen*
M. C. Z. 80,924 (type)	Vic. Paramaribo	(♂)	114	54	11	9
Penard Coll. 1,294	" "	(♂)	116.5	55.5	10	8
" " 1,296	" "	(♂)	109	53	11	7.5
" " 1,297	" "	(♂)	111	54.5	10	8
" " 1,356	" "	(♂)	104	53	10	6.5
" " 1,295	" "	(♀)	102	51	9.5	8
" " 1,358	" "	(♀)	108	51.5	11	7

Remarks.— Ridgway (Birds of North and Middle America, 1904, **3**, p. 58, 64) has already called attention to the difference between the Guiana and Colombian birds. Hellmayr (Nov. zool., 1906, **13**, p. 13) gives a brief review of the South American forms of *S. ruficollis*, but appears to have had no birds from Surinam. Brabourne & Chubb (The birds of South America, 1912, **1**, p. 328) do not include Surinam in the geographical distribution of any form of *S. ruficollis*. Berlepsch (Nov. zool., 1908, **15**, p. 110) lists *S. ruficollis* (Vieill.) from Cayenne, but he had no specimens and refers only to Cayenne skins of the Sclater collection in the British Museum. F. P. and A. P. Penard (De vogels van Guyana, 1910, **2**, p. 506) refer the Surinam bird to *S. r. aequalis* Bangs, which it certainly is not, the latter ranging only as far south as British Guiana.

Mniotiltidae.

256. Dendroeca aestiva aestiva (Gmelin).

Three specimens, Vicinity of Paramaribo, January, and December.

Coeribidae.

257. Coereba chloropyga guianensis (Cabanis).

Four specimens, both sexes, Vicinity of Paramaribo, May, June, and August.

258. Dacnis cayana cayana (Linné).

Thirteen specimens, both sexes, adult and immature, Vicinity of Paramaribo, and Rijsdijkweg, January, February, March, April, and May.

259. Dacnis lineata (Gmelin).

Type-locality.— Cayenne.

One adult ♂, Javaweg, April.

We use Gmelin's name instead of *Dacnis angelica* Bonaparte, because the description (Syst. nat., 1789, **1**, p. 990), although imperfect, undoubtedly applies to this species, as supported by the reference to Buffon (Hist. nat. ois., **5**, p. 342). See also Berlepsch (Nov. zool., 1908, **15**, p. 111).

260. Cyanerpes cyaneus cyaneus (Linné).

One adult ♂, Rijsdijkweg, April.

261. Cyanerpes caeruleus caeruleus (Linné).

Seven specimens, both sexes, adult and immature, Vicinity of Paramaribo, Lelydorp, Javaweg, and Rijsdijkweg, April, May, July, and September.

262. Chlorophanes spiza spiza (Linné).

Three specimens, ♂ and ♀ ♀, Lelydorp, and Rijsdijkweg, March, and April.

One female, (1,283 Penard Coll.), has the bill entirely black instead of having the lower mandible yellow at the base.

Icteridae.

263. Ostinops decumanus decumanus (Pallas).

Six specimens, both sexes, Vicinity of Paramaribo, March, April, and December.

264. Ostinops viridis viridis (P. L. S. Müller).

One adult ♂, Javaweg, April.

Birds from Venezuela, British Guiana, and Surinam, are darker than those from the Upper Amazon. The darkest specimens are from Guiana. We propose to separate the Upper Amazonian form as

264a. Ostinops viridis flavescens, subsp. nov.

Type.— M. C. Z. 34,744. Adult ♂. Xeberos, Peruvian Amazons, 16 June, 1866. Bartlett Coll. British Museum. Received in exchange.

Characters.— Similar to *O. v. viridis* (P. L. S. Müll.), and of about the same size, but the green parts much brighter and yellower, the feathers with less grayish olive in the center.

Measurements.— *Type*, adult ♂; wing, 231; tail, 162; tarsus, 56; culmen, 66.5.

265. Cacicus cela (Linné).

Nine specimens, both sexes, adult and immature, Vicinity of Paramaribo, February, March, May, and December.

266. Cacicus haemorrhous haemorrhous (Linné).

Seventeen specimens, both sexes, adult and immature, Vicinity of Paramaribo, and Javaweg, February, March, April, and May.

267. Cassidix oryzivora oryzivora (Gmelin).

Three adults, ♂♂ and ♀, Vicinity of Paramaribo, and Javaweg, January, and April.

268. Dolychonix oryzivorus (Linné).

One adult ♂, Vicinity of Paramaribo, April.

269. Molothrus bonariensis atronitens Cabanis.

Seven specimens, both sexes, adult and immature, all from Vicinity of Paramaribo, January, February, March, and April.

270. Xanthosomus icterocephalus iterocephalus (Linné).

Twenty-one specimens, both sexes, adult and immature, Vicinity of Paramaribo, Lelydorp, and Javaweg, March, April, May, and June.

271. Leïstes militaris militaris (Linné).

Twenty-eight specimens, both sexes, adult and immature, all from Vicinity of Paramaribo, March, April, May, June, August, and December.

272. Icterus chrysocephalus (Linné).

Two adult males, Vicinity of Paramaribo, April, and July.

Tanagridae.

273. Tanagra finschi (Sclater & Salvin).

One adult ♂, Vicinity of Paramaribo, December.

274. Tanagra olivacea olivacea (Desmarest).

Four specimens, both sexes, Vicinity of Paramaribo, August, and September.

Hellmayr (Nov. zool., 1907, **4**, p. 43) states that he can see no difference between skins from Cayenne and Upper Amazonia. Berlepsch (Intern. ornith. kongress, Berlin, 1910) gives the range of

Euphonia olivacea Desm. from Colombia to Cayenne, and from central and western Brazil to northeastern Peru and Bolivia.

We have compared a series of males from Surinam with two adult males, one from the Upper Amazon (probably Rio Negro), collected by Newton Dexter on the Nathaniel Thayer Expedition, and one from Yquitos, Peru. The difference in coloration is sufficiently great to warrant separation of the Upper Amazonian form as

274a. Tanagra olivacea mellea subsp. nov.

Type.— M. C. Z. E. A. & O. Bangs Coll. 23,020. Adult ♂. Yquitos, Peru. Dr. Hahnel. Count von Berlepsch in exchange.

Characters.— Similar to *T. o. olivacea* (Desm.), and of the same size, but back much more purplish and less greenish, the purple of the head not so sharply contrasting with the color of the rest of the upper parts. The difference is somewhat similar, although not so marked, to that shown by *Tanagra violacea violacea* (Linné) and *Tanagra violacea magna* (Berl.).

Measurements.— *Type*, adult ♂; wing, 50; tail, 25.5; tarsus, 12; exposed culmen, 7.5.

275. Tanagra violacea violacea (Linné).

Four specimens, both sexes, Vicinity of Paramaribo, February, July, and December.

276. Tanagrella velia velia (Linné).

One adult ♂, Lelydorp, March.

277. Tangara mexicana mexicana (Linné).

Eleven specimens, both sexes, Vicinity of Paramaribo, and Javaweg, February, March, April, May, and June.

278. Thraupis episcopus episcopus (Linné).

Eleven specimens, both sexes, Vicinity of Paramaribo, January, February, March, April, May, June, and July.

279. Thraupis palmarum melanoptera (Sclater).

Six specimens, both sexes, Vicinity of Paramaribo, and Lelydorp, February, April, and June.

280. Ramphocelus carbo carbo (Pallas).

Twenty-seven specimens, both sexes, adult and immature, Vicinity of Paramaribo, Lelydorp, and Javaweg, January, March, April, May, June, July, August, and December.

281. Lanio atricapillus (Gmelin).

Two adults, ♂ and ♀, Lelydorp, March.

282. Tachyphonus rufus (Boddaert).

Twelve specimens, both sexes, adult and immature, Vicinity of Paramaribo, and Lelydorp, January, April, May, June, and August.

283. Tachyphonus surinamus surinamus (Linné).

One adult ♂, Lelydorp, March.

284. Tachyphonus intercedens Berlepsch.

Four specimens, both sexes, Vicinity of Paramaribo, and Altonaweg, May, and August.

285. Nemosia pileata pileata (Boddaert).

Six adults, both sexes, Vicinity of Paramaribo, March, and May.

Bahia birds, with which we have compared our specimens, average slightly paler and grayer blue on the upper parts. They also have more whitish edgings on the outer webs of the greater wing-coverts, and much more extended white loral patches. The difference is enough to establish the Bahia form as

285a. Nemosia pileata coerulea (Wied).

Type-locality.— Bahia.

286. Hemithraupis guira nigrigula (Boddaert).

Four specimens, both sexes, Vicinity of Paramaribo, February and April.

Fringillidae.

287. Cyanocompsa cyanoides rothschildii (Bartlett).

One immature ♂, Javaweg, May.

288. Oryzoborus angolensis brevirostris Berlepsch.

Four adult males, Vicinity of Paramaribo, and Rijsdijkweg, April, and December.

289. Oryzoborus crassirostris crassirostris (Gmelin).

Five specimens, both sexes, Vicinity of Paramaribo, April, and May.

290. Sporophila castaneiventris Cabanis.

Three specimens, ♂ and ♀♀, Vicinity of Paramaribo, May, and July.

291. Sporophila minuta minuta (Linné).

Seven specimens, both sexes, adult and immature, Vicinity of Paramaribo, and Lelydorp, January, February, May, and August.

On comparing these, which are practically topotypes, with a very large series from Panama and Costa Rica, we note a striking difference, and propose to separate the northern form as

291a. Sporophila minuta centralis, subsp. nov.

Type.— M. C. Z. 40,784. Adult ♂. Panama, near Panama City, 19 May, 1904. W. W. Brown, Jr.

Characters.— In adult male plumage similar to *S. m. minuta* (Linné), but averaging slightly smaller; the upper parts browner gray, not so pure and clear gray; the underparts and rump much lighter rufous cinnamon to cinnamon rufous. (In all the Surinam birds the under parts and rump are very deep cinnamon rufous, the difference being apparent even in some very old Cayenne trade skins).

Measurements.— *Type*, adult ♂; wing, 49; tail 35.5; tarsus, 13.5; exposed culmen, 7.5.

Remarks.— We would refer the Colombian bird to this northern form. For further measurements see Ridgway, (Birds of North and Middle America, 1901, 1, p. 567).

292. Sporophila americana (Gmelin).

Twelve specimens, both sexes, adult and immature, Vicinity of Paramaribo, January, March, April, May, June, July, August, and September.

293. Sporophila lineola (Linné).

Nine specimens, both sexes, adult and immature, Vicinity of Paramaribo, May, June, August, and September.

294. Volatinia jacarini splendens (Vieillot).

Six specimens, both sexes, adult and immature, Vicinity of Paramaribo, Lelydorp, and Rijsdijkweg, April, May, August, and December.

295. Pitylus grossus (Linné).

One adult ♀, Altonaweg, May.

296. Saltator maximus (P. L. S. Müller).

Three specimens, adult and immature, Vicinity of Paramaribo, and Lelydorp, April, and December.

297. Saltator olivascens olivascens Cabanis.

Eleven specimens, both sexes, adult and immature, also one nestling, Vicinity of Paramaribo, and Lelydorp, January, February, March, April, June, July, and August.

In addition to the above, we have before us a large series of this species from British Guiana, Venezuela, Colombia, and Trinidad, and we distinguish three races:

297a. Saltator olivascens olivascens Cabanis.

Type-locality.— British Guiana. A dark-colored bird ranging from Surinam to Venezuela; the Venezuelan specimens tending a little toward the next form.

297b. Saltator olivascens plumbeus Bonaparte.

Type-locality.— Santa Marta, Colombia. A decidedly paler bird, the upper parts much lighter gray.

297c. Saltator olivascens brewsteri, subsp. nov.

Type.— William Brewster Coll. 30,845. Adult ♂. Caparo, Trinidad, 22 March, 1894. William Brewster.

Characters.— In general coloration intermediate between the two forms above, but differing from both in having a very much wider and more distinctly white superciliary stripe which reaches quite to the base of the culmen and is widest at that point.

Measurements.— *Type*, adult ♂; wing, 104; tail, 94; tarsus, 27; exposed culmen, 20.5.

Remarks.— Venezuelan birds are intermediate in coloration between *S. o. olivascens* and *S. o. plumbeus*. Some specimens from the Lower Orinoco delta have a broad superciliary stripe extending nearly to the culmen, but in none seen by us is it so much developed as in the Trinidad specimens.

298. Myospiza humeralis humeralis (Bosc.).

Type-locality.— Cayenne.

One adult ♂, Vicinity of Paramaribo, March.

Our single specimen is a fully adult male, and we assume that it is the same as the Cayenne bird, which we have not seen. So far as the evidence of one specimen shows, it is certainly different from the form inhabiting eastern Brazil and Uruguay, which is *Myospiza humeralis manimbe* (Lichtenstein), type-locality, Bahia.

Our bird differs conspicuously from *M. h. manimbe* in having the belly and throat almost pure white, and the pectoral band, sides of the neck, and flanks gray instead of brownish. The black central markings of the feathers of the back are much narrower than in *M. h. manimbe*, more nearly as in *M. h. columbianus* Chapman.

Still another recognizable form is a bird from Tucuman, Argentine Republic, which we name

298a. Myospiza humeralis tucumanensis, subsp. nov.

Type.— M. C. Z. 80,925. Adult ♂. Tucuman, Argentina, 18 December, 1901.

Characters.— A pale form; the dark central markings of the feathers of the upper parts very narrow, the edges of the feathers very pale and grayish, with very little brown; the whole under parts almost uniform buffy white, entirely lacking the darker pectoral band; sides and flanks but little darker than the belly.

Measurements.— *Type*, adult ♂; wing, 61; tail, 50; tarsus, 20.5.

299. Emberizoides herbicola sphenurus (Vieillot).

Six specimens, both sexes, adult and immature, Vicinity of Paramaribo, March, April, May, and June.

300. Coryphospingus cucullatus (P. L. S. Müller).

One adult ♂, Rijsdijkweg, April.

301. Arremon silens (Boddaert).

Four adults, ♂♂ and ♀♀, Vicinity of Paramaribo, and Lelydorp, March, and May.